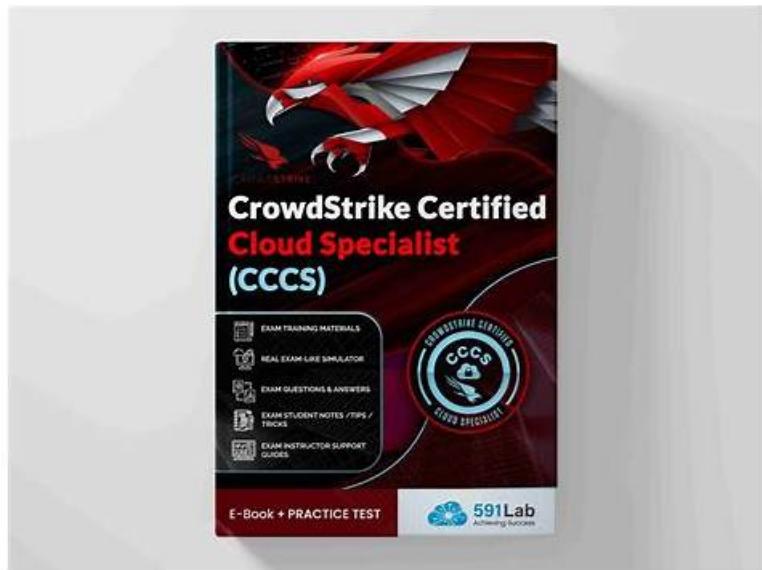


# Quiz CrowdStrike CCCS-203b - CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Fantastic Test Book



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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pre-Runtime Protection: This domain covers managing registry connections, selecting image assessment methods, and analyzing assessment reports to identify malware, CVEs, leaked secrets, Dockerfile misconfigurations, and vulnerabilities before deployment.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Runtime Protection: This domain focuses on selecting appropriate Falcon sensors for Kubernetes environments, troubleshooting deployments, and identifying misconfigurations, unassessed images, IOAs, rogue containers, drift, and network connections.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cloud Account Registration: This domain focuses on selecting secure registration methods for cloud environments, understanding required roles, organizing resources into cloud groups, configuring scan exclusions, and troubleshooting registration issues.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cloud Security Policies and Rules: This domain addresses configuring CSPM policies, image assessment policies, Kubernetes admission controller policies, and runtime sensor policies based on specific use cases.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Falcon Cloud Security Features and Services: This domain covers understanding CrowdStrike's cloud security products (CSPM, CWP, ASPM, DSPM, IaC security) and their integration, plus one-click sensor deployment and Kubernetes admission controller capabilities.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Findings and Detection Analysis: This domain covers evaluating security controls to identify IOMs, vulnerabilities, suspicious activity, and persistence mechanisms, auditing user permissions, comparing configurations to benchmarks, and discovering unmanaged public-facing assets.</li></ul>

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## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q266-Q271):

### NEW QUESTION # 266

An organization has deployed CrowdStrike Falcon on their cloud workloads, but they notice that real-time detection and blocking are not functioning as expected. Upon reviewing the deployment, they identify a configuration oversight.

Which of the following is the most likely reason that runtime protection is not working?

- A. The container runtime is using an unsupported version of Docker.
- **B. The Falcon Container Sensor was installed without enabling workload protection policies.**
- C. The Falcon sensor logs indicate no active threats were detected, meaning the deployment is successful.
- D. The cloud workload protection policies are configured to monitor but not block threats.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: While some older versions of Docker may have compatibility issues, most modern Docker versions are supported by CrowdStrike Falcon. The issue is more likely a misconfiguration than a compatibility problem.

Option B: While a "monitor-only" policy can prevent blocking, it does not explain why real-time detection is not functioning. The absence of protection is likely due to a broader misconfiguration.

Option C: Even if the Falcon Sensor is installed correctly, runtime protection requires active security policies. If these policies are missing or misconfigured, the sensor will not enforce security actions, leading to ineffective threat prevention.

Option D: The absence of detected threats does not confirm that protection is working. It is possible that policies are misconfigured, and malicious activity is going unnoticed.

### NEW QUESTION # 267

CrowdStrike pulls data via API from AWS, Azure, and GCP without an agent to identify misconfigurations.

What is the default scan interval set to for each cloud provider?

- A. Every 24 hours
- B. Every 2 hours
- **C. Every 4 hours**
- D. Every 6 hours

### Answer: C

Explanation:

CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security performs agentless cloud security posture management (CSPM) by integrating directly with cloud service providers such as AWS, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform using native APIs. This approach allows Falcon to continuously assess cloud configurations, permissions, networking, storage, and identity controls without deploying sensors or agents.

By default, CrowdStrike configures cloud account scans to run every 4 hours. This scan frequency is designed to strike a balance between near-real-time visibility and efficient API usage across cloud providers. Cloud environments are highly dynamic, with frequent changes to configurations, IAM policies, and services. A four-hour scan interval ensures that new misconfigurations or risky changes—such as overly permissive roles, exposed storage, or insecure network rules—are identified quickly enough to reduce exposure time.

Scanning more frequently could introduce unnecessary API throttling or operational overhead, while less frequent scans could delay detection of critical security gaps. The four-hour interval is therefore CrowdStrike's recommended default for maintaining continuous visibility while preserving cloud provider performance and stability.

This default interval can be adjusted in certain scenarios, but unless explicitly changed, every 4 hours is the standard scan cadence applied to AWS, Azure, and GCP environments.

## NEW QUESTION # 268

What capability does the Kubernetes Admission Controller provide within CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security?

- A. Schedules container scans
- B. **Blocks or allows container deployments based on policy**
- C. Encrypts data in motion
- D. Monitors IAM user behavior

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION # 269

While auditing a cloud image configured for deployment, which of the following findings represents a deployment misconfiguration?

- A. The image lacks a health check directive in the Dockerfile.
- B. The image uses a private container registry with role-based access control (RBAC).
- C. The image has labels for versioning and maintainability metadata.
- D. **The image includes unused software packages.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: While missing a health check directive is not ideal for production readiness, it is not a security misconfiguration. Health checks are primarily for operational monitoring and ensuring high availability.

Option B: This is a best practice to ensure only authorized users can access the image. It strengthens the security of the deployment pipeline and does not represent a misconfiguration.

Option C: Adding labels for versioning and maintainability metadata (e.g., LABEL version="1.0") is a best practice. It aids in managing image lifecycles and troubleshooting deployments. This does not constitute a misconfiguration.

Option D: Including unused software packages increases the attack surface and may introduce unnecessary vulnerabilities. Attackers could exploit unmaintained or outdated components, even if they are not actively used by the application. Removing unnecessary packages during the build process is a key security best practice.

## NEW QUESTION # 270

Which feature of the CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer enables administrators to identify privileged accounts that are not protected by multi-factor authentication (MFA)?

- A. Privilege Monitoring Dashboard
- B. **Privileged Account MFA Audit**
- C. Non-MFA Account Report
- D. Account Activity Insights

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: The Privileged Account MFA Audit feature is specifically designed to analyze privileged accounts and identify those that are not secured by MFA. This is the most accurate tool for the scenario described.

Option B: This feature focuses on user behavior and activity trends, such as login attempts or API usage. It does not assess MFA status or privilege levels, making it unsuitable for this task.

Option C: Although this may sound relevant, there is no dedicated "Non-MFA Account Report" feature in the CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer. This option may confuse users who assume generic reporting capabilities include MFA-specific filters.

Option D: While the Privilege Monitoring Dashboard provides insights into privileged accounts, it does not specifically identify whether these accounts are protected by MFA. Its focus is on tracking access levels and changes to privilege assignments.

## NEW QUESTION # 271

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